

FEBRUARY

Dec 29 Z. HENDERSON, Ex 41

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three months, in advance, \$3 00
Six months, " " " 5 00
One year, " " " 8 00

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, each insertion, \$2 00
Announcement of candidates, State officers 10 00
County " " " 5 00
Circulars of candidates, per square, 10 00
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Tax Notice.

WE will meet the tax payers of Calhoun county at the times and places named below, for the purpose of assessing the Income tax, and collecting the soldier's tax (which must be paid in new issue) and the five per cent tax where the tax payer has no Tithes to pay. Also to collect the State and County tax for 1864.

Tax payers will consult their interest by meeting us promptly as this is the last round to collect the State and County Tax and for assessing Income tax.

No. 11, White Plains, Mon. Jan. 16
" 13, Oxford, Tuesday " 17
" 14, Maddox, Wednesday " 18
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur. " 19
" 5, Polkville, Friday, " 20
" 6, June Bug, Saturday, " 21
" 1, Jacksonville, Monday " 23
" 2 Alexandria, Tuesday, " 24
" 6, Pecks Hill Wednesday " 25
" 22, Kansas, Thursday, " 26
" 7, Vessels, Friday, " 27
" 8, Walden's Shop, Sat. " 28
" 10, Rabbit Town, Mon. " 30
" 12, Davis Town, Tues. " 31
" 14, Sugar Hill, Wed. Feb'y 1st
" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday, " 2
" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday, " 3
" 16, Abernathy, Saturday, " 4
" 17, Fair Play, Monday, " 6
" 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday, " 7
" 19, Phipps, Wednesday " 8
" 20, Borden's, Thursday, " 9
" 9, Ladiga, Friday, " 10
" 9, Cross Plains, Saturday, " 11

5. ALLEN, Assessor 14th Dist.
R. A. EARN, Col'r 14th Dist.
H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

M. J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE east side of Public Square, fronting east door of the court house—Jacksonville, Ala.

Jacksonville Male Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of February 1865, under the continued superintendence of Rev. R. J. O. HALL.

Primary class, per session of 3 months, \$40. 00
Second " " " 50. 00
Third " " " 60. 00

BAKS.—We fear our readers will be tired of this subject much sooner than we shall get a supply. However this may be, we assure them, if they do not send them in, that we will not be able to supply them. We will comply with the request of two alternatives—either follow the example of the paper makers, sell our paper for rags only, or that of the Illinois Editor we once read of, who required each of his patrons to furnish a square of white cloth upon which he would print the news; they would take it home, read it, wash it out and return it for a new impression.

Bring in your Tax in Kind.

PLANTERS of this county are hereby requested to deliver their Tax in Kind of Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Hay to the nearest Depot as early as possible; the time for the delivery of the same having nearly expired; or their estimates will be transferred to the money Tax Collector, and the five fold rates collected.

Bring in your Molasses and all other products assessed and not yet delivered.

W. F. BUSH,
Superintending Agents.

Feb 2, 1865.

We renew our hearty thanks to those who have sent us rags, and hope that others will do so soon. In about two weeks we intend to send off what we have, after which we are not certain that we shall purchase any more, at least for a considerable time.

So many of our patrons seem displeased at having their papers crossed, we will discontinue this mode of giving notice. In future, those who fail to renew their subscriptions, may know that their time is out by the paper being stopped. If they want it continued they can forward \$3 for three months or \$5 for six months.

LOST

Between the residence of R. J. C. Hall and Jacksonville a little girl's cloak, brown cloth, without lining, sash, and binding. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at Col. J. D. Hoke's.

NOTICE.

There are designed will hire for the present year, two negro girls, 16 and 18 years old, and a boy 16 years old. If not hired before, he will on the 1st Monday in March, hire to the highest bidder. JNO. D. HOKÉ,
Surv's part'r & adm of G. Hoke, dec.
Feb 2, 1865.

Free Public School Money.

I wish to see the Trustees of Free Public Schools for Calhoun county, who have not received their pro rata share of School money. I will be found at all times at my school house in Jacksonville or at home, except Saturdays.

R. J. C. HALL, Co. Supt.

TO THE VOTERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY.
I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the lower house of the next Legislature. My duties as a soldier in the army of Virginia will not permit me to mingle with you as I should like before the ensuing election. I only leave my name before you, if you deem me worthy, I will be thankful for your support. Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
W. W. BEASLEY,
Lt. and Ensign 4th Ala. Reg't.

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 18th Feb'y, 1865, I will offer for sale for cash, to the highest bidder, one Wagon, Cows, Hogs, Pigs and Plow Gears, Cross-cut Saw, Hand Saws, Axes, Chisels and various other things too tedious to mention. MARY J. PORTER.

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified, that my wife, Sarah Brady, is my only authorized agent for the collection of debts and transaction of other business, during my absence in the army.
My TANNING BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, and I hereby return my thanks for past patronage, and hope it will be continued.
Feb. 9, 1865. J. Z. BRADY.

ACCIDENT TO EX-GOV. WINSTON.—A gentleman from Mobile represents that on Thursday night last Ex-Gov. John A. Winston returned with two gentlemen to the Battle House, after passing the evening with some friends. Shortly after retiring to their respective rooms, the two latter were aroused by the cry of "help! help!" and finding it proceeded from Gov. Winston's room, they went thither and found him lying on the floor. On examination one of his legs was found to be broken just above the knee. Dr. Nutt was called in and set the bone. It was a compound fracture of dangerous character. Gov. W. said the bone was broken in the effort to pull off his boots. This singular result is ascribed to be an excess of lime in the bone, rendering it very brittle.

TO OUR PATRONS.

If we were publishing a paper on credit, we could say, after a change of terms, that those who did not give timely notice to the contrary, would be considered as wishing to continue. But as our terms are in advance, we must of course consider those who fail to comply with them as wishing their papers stopped. Send on therefore, by mail at our risk, if you wish your papers continued. We wish to know how much paper to provide.

Distribution of Tax in Kind.

We have received from Thomas Hayden, Capt. and Post Q. M. Tax in Kind for this Congressional District, two very neat and accurate tables, containing a detailed report of the Distribution of articles received for the two last quarters, ending 30th Sept. and 31st Dec 1864.

These tables are too large for publication entire, we can therefore only give the following exhibit of totals, leaving out fractions of bushels and pounds, which will be found interesting to our readers.

The total amounts distributed to Quartermaster and Commissary departments, Nitro & Mining bureau, Medical bureau, sales to county authorities for the use of indigent families, sale of produce damaged, losses by robbery, by the enemy, and by wastage, are as follows:
Wheat, 35,571 bushels; Oats, 14,945; Rye 970; Cured Hay, 15,019; Corn, 217,444; swt Potatoes, 1534; Irish Potatoes, 17; Cured Fodder, 1,616,398 pounds; Molasses, 2029 gallons; Cotton, 1,170; Peas, 380 bushels; Ground Peas, 12 bushels; Bacon, 219,813; Tobacco, 1,373.

The whole amount of wastage was only 6 bushels of wheat and 11 of corn—losses by robbery, 200 bushels of wheat, 6 of ground peas and 1,300 pounds of bacon, 74 of tobacco—by the enemy, 200 lbs of hay, 1,170 cotton, 4 bushels peas, 154 lbs tobacco and 25 of wool.

Taking the large amount collected and distributed, and the small amount of loss by wastage and robbery, the above exhibit is highly creditable to the accuracy, energy and efficiency of all the officers engaged in this important and responsible service.

We invite the attention of those interested to the notice by Gen. Wheeler to citizens having unadjusted claims against any portion of his command.

We would also state in this connection, that we have received from Capt. J. M. Anderson a copy of General Orders, No. 7, issued by Gen. Wheeler on the 24th Dec last, enjoining and enforcing most rigid discipline, & prompt punishment for depredations of all kinds.

In this order Gen. Wheeler very truly and justly remarks, that it is his duty to protect citizens and the families of soldiers from depredations, and the honor and fair fame of his command, which he is determined to accomplish at any cost.

It is due to Gen. Wheeler and the many honorable and brave men who have fought with him, facing every danger and enduring every hardship, to state that they are not guilty of the depredations laid to their charge. Some few of his men may have been guilty of bad conduct, but in many instances, horse-stealing, destruction of property and other outrages have been committed by those falsely claiming identity with them. In future, we predict that the goats will be separated from the sheep, and the innocent not be made to suffer with the guilty.

The following dispatch, received by Tuesday night's mail, we suppose may be considered as putting at an end, at least for the present, all prospect of peace. Possibly Lincoln and Seward may be playing a bluff game; but we have neither time, room, nor inclination at present for comment.

RETURN OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, February 5.
The Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that peace could only be obtained by an unconditional submission to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that the slavery question had been disposed of by the Federal Congress adopting the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. It is understood an official statement from the Commissioners will be laid before Congress to-morrow.

Late News.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

RICHMOND, January 30.
A rumor was current last night that the French Minister at Washington had demanded his passport, but it is not generally credited.

Both Houses of the Federal Congress passed the diplomatic appropriation bill with an amendment virtually ignoring Maximilian. Some suppose this may have given offense to the French Minister.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH PEACE COMMISSIONERS WERE SENT.

RICHMOND, January 30.—Unbroken silence is maintained at the Executive Department relative to the Blair mission and our commissioners. They left Richmond yesterday for Washington via Petersburg and City Point. The Sentinel says the circumstances under which these gentlemen have departed on their mission are understood to be as follows: Blair having sought unofficially a confidential interview with Davis, departed for Washington with the assurance that our President would be willing at any time without any obstacle to send agents or commissioners to Washington to confer about terms of peace informally in advance, if said commissioners would be received. On Blair's second visit to Richmond he brought the consent of Lincoln to receive and confer with any agents informally sent with the view to restoring peace. The gentlemen who left yesterday were thereupon selected by the President and have gone without formal credentials, merely as informal agents to see whether it be possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for attaining so desirable a result.

PASSAGE OF THE COMMISSIONERS THROUGH THE LINES.

PETERSBURG, January 31.
Gen. Grant sent in a flag of truce to-day announcing that our Commissioners would be received at 5 P. M. According to that hour Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell proceeded out on the Baxter road under a flag of truce entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's brigade, of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division. They were received by Col. Hancock, of Gen. Grant's Staff, and conducted to a special train of cars awaiting in the rear.

The Commissioners will be entertained at the Hotel Richmond to-night and start for Washington to-morrow.

Mr. Stephen's servant was permitted to accompany him.

Col. Hatch, Assistant Agent of Exchange, accompanied the Commissioners as Secretary.

During the passage of the Commissioners the breast works of the enemy as well as our own were crowded with soldiers witnessing the novel event.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.

During church here to-day a heavy cannonading was in progress between ours and the enemy's batteries.

Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, Commissioners, are in our city and will be passed by flag of truce through Bushrod Johnson's lines to-morrow. Their mission excited much comment in all circles.

PETERSBURG, January 30.
The Peace Commissioners are still here. Application to pass through the lines were made yesterday and to-day. At a late hour in the afternoon an answer was returned the purport of which has not yet been promulgated. The final movements of the commissioners will probably be determined to-morrow.

In consideration of the pending communications, a general truce was observed on the lines to-day.

CHARLESTON, January 31.

A dispatch from Lawlorville, 27th, via Branchville, 30th, says the enemy occupied Robertsville with a considerable force yesterday, and are now encamped there. Scout say they could see more than a division.

The enemy are reported crossing at Sister's ferry from the Georgia side to-day.

CHARLESTON, January 31.

All the movements of the enemy indicate Augusta and Branchville as the points of their destination.

The 20th army corps occupies Robertsville.

A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry are reported encamped near the junction of the Salkehatchie and Old Union roads. The force is believed to be the 15th and 17th Army corps.

Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in considerable force, from White Point and drove in our skirmish line three miles to Ennys Creek. Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since then all has been quiet at that point.

The enemy made a demonstration on our position at the bridge over Salt-ketchie this afternoon but without result. It is reported that they burnt McPhersonville last night.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

Gen. Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War.

INDISPOSITION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, January 31.

Gen. Lee's nomination to the new grade of General in Chief was proposed last week at the War Department by the President. The delay in passing it to the Senate arises from the President's inability to sign his name, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in his right arm and head. The President is still confined to his room, this morning, and may not be able for some days to recover the use of his hands.

It is stated that the Commissioners in passing through our lines were greeted with vociferous cheers by our troops, and that similar demonstrations were

made by the Yankees on their arrival within the Yankee lines.

Breckinridge will enter upon the duties of his new position as Secretary of War next Monday.

RICHMOND, January 31.

In the House, after debate, the President's bill to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage was again passed, notwithstanding the objection of the President's friends, by a vote of 131—thereby coming a law.

The House bill for the suspension of the property of persons liable to military service who have departed or who depart from the Confederate States without permission passed—yeas, 131; nays, 7.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, January 30.

Northern papers of the 24th and 25th have been received.

The main building of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

A San Francisco telegram of the 23d announces the arrival of Capt. Beauregard, brother of Gen. Beauregard, in the capacity of private secretary to Senator Gwin. He reports Gwin created Duke by Maximilian and appointed Viceroy over five States ceded to France in payment for troops furnished by the French Government. The story is not believed further than that Gwin has obtained extensive land grants and is authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The Steamship Atlantic, from Mobile Bay, with 1,000 bales of cotton, from the Rebel Government, arrived at New York on the 24th.

Gen. Dix has suppressed the Rebel "personals" in New York, published in the Daily News.

A Washington telegram says the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners is now in the hands of Gen. Grant, and has reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

The tornado gunboats is pronounced a canard.

Gold unchanged.

RICHMOND, January 31.

The New York Tribune of the 26th has been received.

An arrival from Pernambuco reports that the Confederate steamer Shenandoah has destroyed several American merchantmen along the coast of Brazil, in consequence of which vessels bound to the United States were obtaining British registers.

The Harriet Lane, at Havana, was found on fire on the 18th. She was towed ashore and scuttled.

A residence costing \$30,000 has been presented to Gen. Grant by the Citizens of Philadelphia.

McClellan sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The American Hotel at Buffalo and other buildings were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss one million.

Govt. 203.

YANKEE NEWS.

MOBILE, February 2.

A special to the Advertiser and Register from Senatobia, 1st says the Memphis Argus of the 31st ult. is filled with predictions of an early peace on the basis of reconstruction. It says Blair's mission was crowned with the most complete success.

Blair says Lee is in favor of laying down arms and returning to the Union; Davis also made a similar statement.

Arkansas advices of the 17th ult. says Shelby is blockading the river 35 miles above Little Rock to prevent supplies going to Fort Smith. A sharp fight had occurred, in which the Yankees were worsted.

Gold in New York on the 26th ult. opened heavy, owing to adverse news from Western Mexico and unfavorable news from Wilmington, and closed at 207.

The steamer Shenandoah had arrived on the Brazilian coast and had destroyed four Yankee ships. She is reported as a formidable cruiser.

RICHMOND, February 2.

The house to-day passed the Senate bill increasing the compensation and emoluments of the President and increasing the salaries of the officers and employees of the Government in Richmond. It also adopted a resolution expressing the gratification of Congress at the additional evidence of the patriotism of the various commands which have declared their purpose to maintain the war for independence.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, February 2.

The New York Herald of the 30th contains not a word about the appointment of peace commissioners by Lincoln, but has over a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond, who will soon be en route to Washington.

Great sensation was produced in New York on Sunday by the reported fall of Charleston and an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of peace.

The Herald's St. Louis correspondent gravely announces that Gen. Kirby Smith is negotiating with Maximilian for the transfer of his forces to Mexico.

The blockade runner Blenheim from Nassau was recently captured in Cape Fear river.

Butler had a great reception at Lowell on Saturday. In his speech he said it was idle to talk about peace until the Rebel army of Northern Virginia is defeated and captured.

Seward made a speech before a christian communion, in Washington, on last Sunday night, in which he said we wait

only at the hands of the Rebels for an end to the war, which, however delayed, will be eventually followed by a military defeat and overthrow.

Various dispatches from different States are received in the following manner:
Gold advanced as high as 211 on Saturday.

CHARLESTON, Feb'y 2.

A dispatch from Adam's Run says the enemy came up in two barges to Young's Island yesterday, about noon, and drove in our pickets. They fired several buildings on the plantation and retired. This morning three steamers are off White Point. A landing is threatened.

LATHE.—10 O'Clock, P. M.—The enemy had possession of McBride's Bridge, and skirmishing was going on in front of Branchville Bridge. The enemy is certainly moving on Branchville.

A dispatch from Adam's Run says the enemy came up in two barges to Young's Island yesterday, about noon, and drove in our pickets. They fired several buildings on the plantation and retired. This morning three steamers are off White Point. A landing is threatened.

RICHMOND, February 2.

In the House to-day Mr. Gholson's resolutions were taken up as unfinished business, when Mr. Atkins submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the arming of slaves in our cause, upon promise of emancipation, is in conflict with all our established principles, and there should not be done.

Resolved, that the war the enemy is now waging against us, and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation, justify and require that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved further, That between subjugation and using our slaves in our defense, every principle of nations and self preservation requires the latter; therefore we should at once put one hundred thousand slaves, between the ages of 17 and 45, in the field, and in order to render them effective, and secure the immediate entrest of all our soldiers in their instruction as well as to expelling as much as possible the Government shot & purchase all the slaves, put them in the army and give each white soldier in the army a slave, to be his absolute right and property, etc.

Mr. Boyce moved to go into secret session. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 60. Mr. Coaral, having the floor, spoke in opposition to the resolutions until the expiration of the morning hour.

The negro bill was further discussed, Messrs. Orr and Maxwell strongly opposing the employment of negro soldiers. Mr. Burnett declared that he preferred independence, to negro slavery, and that the negro never arrived when it was necessary to use the negroes and in consequence of that end, would employ them. The subject was taken up the table till to-morrow.

RICHMOND, February 2.

Northern papers of the 31st have been received.

Mr. Foote was arrested in Shenandoah on the 29th ult. Pending to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal he was sent to Washington under guard.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Mr. Wade, in his denunciation of the Blair mission, is professed by the entire Republican delegation in both Houses of Congress.

The New York Tribune, in denouncing Blair's mission, reports that the League of the Rousset School, under the guidance and express encouragement of the Pope, has been formed under a pledge to recognize the Confederacy as soon as it is established, and to immediately after the 4th of March, under the pretext that the Union were after consist only of the States which participated in the late Presidential election.

Gold on the 30th, 211.

RICHMOND, February.

The Baltimore American of the 30th asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority to treat for peace upon the basis of submission to the Union.

Special Washington dispatch says, we have had a surfeit of peace rumors to-day, and it is exceedingly difficult out of the mass of contradictory statements to arrive at the truth.

The facts appear to be that a delegation from Richmond was admitted within the Northern lines yesterday, and to-day they started down the James River on an army transport. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe, and Seward started for Annapolis to meet them.

There is reason to believe they will not come to Washington at present, but any negotiation or conference in regard to the settlement of the difficulty will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward in behalf of the Government.

The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery.

The House adopted the Senate resolutions for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery within the United States.

Saints in honor of the event were fired in various cities on the 1st.

The Maryland House of delegates concurred in the amendment.

Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks were burned.